

though the attacks may disappear promptly, be sure to continue taking Hirteen long enough to get the best results. In Hives Take Two Hirteen Tablets one-half hour after each meal, and Two just before retiring, as in hay fever and asthma."

On December 9, 1933, and January 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22017. Misbranding of H. G. C. U. S. v. 274 Bottles and 144 Bottles of H. G. C. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. nos. 31009, 31093. Sample nos. 14111-A, 46535-A.)

Examination of the drug product, "H.G.C.", disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative or therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On August 29 and September 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 418 bottles of H.G.C. at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of June 9 and August 29, 1933, by the Acme Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., from New Orleans, La., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of a liquid and a crystalline drug. The liquid contained borax (0.75 percent), berberine sulphate (0.19 percent), and water (99.06 percent). The crystalline drug consisted of magnesium sulphate.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular shipped with the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Directions For Using H.G.C. For External Use Only Injection The accompanying syringe to be used for injection. Use sufficient force to reach all parts. This can best be done by sitting down, holding the syringe on a level with the organ. Inject three or four times a day regularly. The mouth of the H.G.C. bottle is large enough to insert syringe and draw injection from the bottle. Keep the syringe clean; after use, rinse in clean water. Keep bowels open by using the enclosed package of Sulphate of Magnesia. Avoid irritating influences. Keep as quiet as possible. The wearing of a suspensory bandage is advisable when one is on his feet a great deal. [Similar statements in a foreign language.] "

On January 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22018. Misbranding of Avol Tablets. U. S. v. 36,020 Avol Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 31016. Sample no. 6492-A.)

This case involved a shipment of drug tablets that contained undeclared acetphenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid.

On August 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36,020 Avol Tablets at Holton, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 3, 1933, by the Shores-Mueller Co., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that the tablets contained 1.7 grains of acetphenetidin each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained acetphenetidin and it failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetphenetidin contained therein.

On January 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*